

## POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.  
Lines for the First of January, 1835.  
BY JOHN JONES, ESQ.

The current of departing years!  
How swift it glides away,  
And with it bears our hopes and fears,  
Our freshness and decay;  
Oh! swiftly, swiftly it flows on,  
Extending far and wide,  
And various changes too are borne  
Upon its rushing tide.

Oh! 'tis the penalty we pay  
In this vain world of ours,  
To see the beautiful decay,  
Like summer's fairest flowers;  
To sigh at thoughts of other days,  
When pleasure brightly smiled,  
To watch the last departing rays  
Of love that once beguiled;

To see the household hearth, which late  
With friends was circled round,  
Forsaken, sad, and desolate,  
Without a welcome sound;  
To see decay on every thing,  
Our hearts would fondly cherish,  
To find our hopes all withering,  
Our joys but born to perish.

And yet with joy each new-born year,  
Is hailed by old and young,  
And one would think, I ween, that care  
Man's heart had never wrung;  
They little think that when this year  
Shall too have pass'd from earth,  
That they perchance may not be here,  
To hail another's birth.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### WOMAN.

"The very first  
Of human life must spring from Woman's  
breast."  
Your first small words are taught you from  
her lips:  
Your first tears quench'd by her—and  
your last sighs  
Too often breath'd out in a Woman's hear-  
ing,  
When Men have shrunk from the ignoble  
care.

"Of watching the last hour of him who led  
them."  
BRYAN.

In whatever light we may view the  
female character, and its influence, we  
are necessarily and instinctively driven  
to the conclusion, that, without the society  
of woman, man would speedily degen-  
erate into a brute, and his bosom become  
a pandemonium for the most passions to  
rankle in. We have seen men endeavor  
to live without the company of women, &  
have pitied the unhappy hallucinations of  
those who have supposed such a life a re-  
ality. If woman was the first to trans-  
gress, she was the first to cheer by her  
smiles the victim of her unguarded folly.

If man went forth from the beautiful gar-  
den of Eden a pilgrim and a stranger, hand  
in hand his lovely Eve waited with him  
from the scene of their transgression, with  
traces of Heaven still beaming in her eye.  
If she led him into temptation, she shared  
with him the fruits of their transgression.  
There is that in the character of woman  
which we may in vain attempt to analyze—  
a compound of all that is rare and exqui-  
site—a union of all that is captivating and  
irresistible. From her earliest history, which  
we have briefly introduced, down to the present  
day, woman's matchless worth has shone  
with undimmed lustre.

Who braved the probabilities of detection  
and death in saving the infant Moses from a  
wicked cradle, & from a dreamless sleep? Woman.  
Who when heaven-led Israel had passed the  
retiring billows of the Red Sea, and the  
hosts of Pharaoh were engulfed in the  
whirling wave—who raised the song of re-  
joicing which broke the wondrous stillness  
that pervaded the hosts of Israel? Woman.

Who came forth to welcome Jephthah  
returning from the battle field, and who as  
the vowed sacrifice gently bowed her head  
to the stern mandate that doomed her to  
perpetual celibacy? The young and lovely  
daughter of the stern warrior. Who, when  
her doomed countrymen were about to suffer  
extermination by the malicious machinations  
of Haman—who prevailed, braving as she  
did her lord's wrath, in rescuing her un-  
happy brethren? Esther—the flower of the  
Jewish maidens.

Who, when the convulsions of nature told  
that Nature's God was suffering on the  
Cross, who stood near and heard the last  
groans of the agonizing Jesus—when the  
darkened heavens lowered o'er the mount,  
and the bosom of the earth heaved with  
strange emotions, when "Eloi, Eloi, Lama  
Sabachthani," burst from the sufferer's  
lips, as the veil was rent in sunder? Woman  
was there.

"Not she with treacherous kiss her Saviour  
stung."  
"Not she denied him with unhallow'd tongue;  
"She, while apostles shrunk could dangers  
brave;

"Last at the Cross, and earliest at the Grave."  
Who, when her offspring went forth to  
battle, as she buckled on their shield, said,  
in language that would have added dig-  
nity to earth's greatest ones—"Return with  
it, or on it!" The Spartan Mother. Who,  
when the valleys of beautiful France were  
deluged with gore and her hills resounded  
with the wails of broken hearts—who, when  
she beheld the tyrant's

boom! A timid female! Who, but I  
might go on ad infinitum. Woman, we  
cannot live without thee! Thou art "the  
morning star of memory," wherever we  
turn. Thou art the first when we make  
our appearance on life's theatre to cheer  
us forward: from thee we draw the first  
streams of sustenance, and by thee we  
are first taught to hush "Our Father who

## art in Heaven." Well might one say

"Angels are painted fair to look like thee!"  
For thou dost always hover around the  
pathway of man like some guardian of the  
skies. When the destroying angel has  
waived his dark wing over cities and vil-  
lages, and from his pinions drop pesti-  
lence and disease among men—when man  
has fled from the scene of misery, fearing  
even to look behind him, lest the pesti-  
lential blight should destroy him. Woman  
has been found beside the bed of languish-  
ing humanity, and her voice been heard  
amid the noxious vapours of the invalid's  
cell. Maryland! when that scourge of  
nations, that humbler of the proud, pass-  
ed over our beautiful continent, spreading  
havoc and death in its frightful march;—  
when the city was converted into one vast  
hospital, and the silent mart and untrud-  
den way told impressively that some  
dread influence was prevailing; when  
those who tolled the solemn bell were  
supplanted in one short hour for their  
own dirge to be chimed; who, braving  
danger and defying death, left the quiet  
of their home, and the calm of their un-  
suspicious retirement, to stand by the couch  
of the disease-stricken, and to wipe away  
the last drops from the brow of the dying;  
who hovered near the straw pallet of the  
poor,

"Like Love o'er a death-couch—or Hope  
o'er a tomb."  
And pressed the reviving cordial to the  
parched lips of the sufferer, as his spirit  
struggled over the threshold of time—who  
but thine own sweet daughters, the Sisters  
of Charity? The monuments of  
Kings are buried beneath the rubbish of suc-  
cessive generations, and manseholds reared  
to perpetuate the memory of the great,  
are sometimes thunder-riven and scatter-  
ed to the winds. But woman lives in the  
memory of man forever. In the deep  
chambers of his heart, her beautiful form,  
garlanded with flowers of immortality,  
is enshrined; and as for myself, though  
ocean might war for my body, and un-  
trodden isles receive me from the prey of  
the angry billow, I would still look out  
with hope at each returning morn for the  
fluttering of some white winged barque  
that should bear me back to the spot  
where I first learned to hush the unsophis-  
ticated name of WOMAN.

THOMAS SINGULARITY.  
The following amusing article is ex-  
tracted from a new work, entitled "Nov-  
elties of a Traveller, or Odds and Ends  
from the Knapsack of Thomas Singularity,  
Journeyman Printer," edited by Pro-  
fessor Nott.

It was not in his nature to be long with-  
out some love adventure on hand, nor did  
it succeed in one affair ever discourage  
him, as his mind was immediately engaged  
in another. He had made acquaintance  
with a Dutch farmer of the name of  
Gierman Schmalbauch, a man of very suf-  
ficient property. The farmer had lately  
been made major in the militia, and find-  
ing out that Tommy had a knowledge of  
tactics, applied to him for instruction.

"Come and spend next Sunday with me  
Mr. Singularity," said he, "and I'll treat  
you to such watermelons as you never  
saw in all your travels." Tom consented  
willingly, expecting reasonably enough  
a good dinner for his visit. When he ar-  
rived, he not only found good cheer, but  
two good looking daughters. They treated  
him with so much kindness, that he flattered  
himself that he had made a double conquest,  
and therefore tried to merit a second invitation.  
Accordingly he drilled his pupil through the  
manual exercise, till he could shoulder, present,  
ground, &c. with great satisfaction to himself.

In spite of explanation, the old gentle-  
man's head was in an utter whirl, with  
wheeling, deploying, and echellons; for  
Tommy had mystified as much as possible.

"Ah! Mr. Singularity," sighed he, in  
despair, "I can work the exercise famously;  
but I'm afraid there are other matters  
which are too hard for a man at my time  
of life."

"By no means, Major. You have a  
prodigious military turn, and if I had a  
little more time to draw out some diagrams  
on paper, I could make it as clear as day-  
light."

"My dear friend how kind you are.—  
It's but a short ride. Could you not  
spend a night occasionally at my house  
and instruct me about it?"

Though his heart bounded for joy, Singu-  
larity only consented after much per-  
suecion, and starting many difficulties.  
No week now passed without two or  
three visits; as he could go in the eve-  
ning and return early in the morning with-  
out losing time from his work. But the  
great difficulty with Tommy was to make  
a choice. The girls were both pretty  
and might expect equal fortunes, and both  
he was sure were smitten with him. In  
every respect the house was a pleasant  
one to visit. As the girls were belles  
they had much company, and kept up a  
constant round of good cheer and gaiety.

One Sunday morning, about the last of  
July, Tom set out for the Major's with  
a parcel of drawings to illustrate the man-  
oeuvres for reviewing a battalion, done  
with great clearness and beauty. He  
had also agreed to squire on horseback  
the young ladies to a camp meeting. As  
the day was exceedingly warm and dusty  
he was afraid of discomposing and rum-  
pling his shirt collar and bosom in the  
way, he therefore put the beautiful ar-  
ticles for a change in his valise. When

within half a mile of the house, he rode  
aside into a thick wood for the purpose of  
undressing as he had often done on the  
same spot. The ground was muddy,  
from a shower that had lately fallen, and  
he thought that it would be the better plan  
to make the adjustment of his toilet  
without leaving his saddle. His horse,  
though young and spirited, was docile,  
and usually stood with great composure  
during the operation.

Singularity had denuded himself, stow-  
ing away the soiled vestments in a valise.  
A garment of snowy hue, plaited in front  
most symmetrically, and ironed till it re-  
sembled ivory, was raised aloft on his  
arms, and had just enveloped his head,  
when a colony of yellow jackets, or small  
wasps, whose domains had been invaded  
by his horse's hoofs, assailed the animal  
en masse. Alarmed at the fierce assault,  
his courser bounded off like lightning,  
kicking and plunging in vain to disembar-  
rass himself. Tommy could manage any  
horse without difficulty; but taken by  
surprise, with head muffled, all he could  
do was to seize the mane with both hands.  
Away went the steed peppered by myriads  
of the irritated insects—away he went,  
with a speed that would have distanc-  
ed Gilpin, young Lochinvar, or Burger's  
Spectre Bridegroom.—From the  
steed the yellow jackets extended their  
attacks to the rider, who now with fright,  
surprise, and bodily agony, clung on in-  
stinctively with convulsive energy, at  
most unconscious of any thing. The  
road was crowded with people, thronging  
in to camp-meeting—ladies and gentle-  
men, young and old, black and white, tag,  
rag, and bobtail in chaises, carriages and  
wagons, on horseback, muleback, and  
footback. Every thing cleared the road  
for the flying horseman, and stood gazing  
with wonder at the unseemly sight. Ac-  
customed to stop at Schmalbauch's  
house, the horse dashed through the gate  
that was standing open, and halted sud-  
denly before the door. The moment he  
felt a pause, Tom rid his head of the in-  
convenience, just in time to see the young  
ladies escaping from the window.—The  
Major, who was smoking his pipe on the  
piazza, inquired of Tom, in astonishment,  
the meaning of his extraordinary and in-  
decent appearance at mid-day before a  
gentleman's house. When Tommy had  
explained the nature of the misfortune,  
which threw the old man into a convul-  
sive fit of laughter, he took my friend in-  
to the house, where his inconvenient  
head-dress was restored to its proper lo-  
cation. But between pain and shame,  
his gallantry had received a damper for  
the day. He sent an excuse to the girls,  
and wended his way back. To me he  
gave some indifferent reason, I remember  
not what, for returning, but never breath-  
ed a word of mishap. Next day, how-  
ever, I got fifty versions of it, as the peo-  
ple he had passed on the road, learned at  
Gierman Schmalbauch's who the equestrian  
was.

WESTERN PHRASEOLOGY.  
The tide of emigration and the march  
of improvement are fast sweeping away,  
or driving still farther from us, the race  
of originals which so lately disputed with  
the Indians the occupancy of the "Terri-  
tory North-West of the Ohio."—The  
broadly-marked peculiarities of character  
which were presented forty years since  
by the hardy navigators of the Ohio, are  
now to be sought at the sources of the Ar-  
kansas or of the Yellow Stone. They  
are too good to be lost, however; and the  
following extract from the Journal of a  
"Voyage on the Upper Mississippi," pub-  
lished in the last Military and Naval Mag-  
azine, possesses a value as a delineation  
of men and manners, aside from its sprin-  
kling of positive humor:—*N. Yorker.*

As the steamer was passing a small  
"white settlement" at the Red Banks of  
Illinois, a "Sucker," as the frontier in-  
habitants of Missouri term their neighbors  
of the opposite State, appeared upon the  
bank, and with violent gesticulation beg-  
ged to be taken on board. A boat was  
sent for him; and as he reached the deck  
of the vessel, he thus accosted her com-  
mander, "I say, Captain, seeing I ha'n't  
no plunder along, I reckon you think you  
won't make no great haul in me; but I've  
got the pewter about me, and s'pose way it's  
easy for me to pay my passage as no  
man's business. But stranger, let's have  
a horn of your ball face, if you've got the  
article aboard."

"You will find what you want at the  
bar," replied the Captain, and thither the  
"Sucker" proceeded. The whiskey bot-  
tle having been set before him, he pour-  
ed out what in frontier phrase is termed a  
"buck load." Measuring the quantity  
with an experienced eye, ere he replaced  
the bottle on the counter, he remarked  
with a knowing cut of the eye, "rather a  
heavy charge, stranger," and with great  
deliberation was about to return the ex-  
cess, when, changing his mind suddenly,  
he exclaimed, "D— me, it's only a rela-  
tive drink, any how," and so saying,  
tossed off the glass undisturbed. Having  
paid his sixpence, he returned to the for-  
ward deck.

"Captain," said he, addressing him  
with the familiarity of a seven years ac-  
quaintance, "the way that them Sac-  
rascals know how to come over a fellow  
is a caution, I tell you. The devils are  
broad now, and cruise about in open  
ground, and they think to have their own  
fun; but wait till old Whitesides comes  
up with his battalion of spies, and the

way that you'll see them break for tall  
timber is a sin to Moses." "Have the  
Sacs commenced hostilities?" inquired  
the Captain. "They won't fire the first  
gun," answered the "Sucker," "but  
there's mischief working among them.—  
I fell in with a camp 'other day at the  
rapids; they came mighty near laying us  
out cold as a wagon-tire; but the way I  
come Charley over 'em is no man's busi-  
ness." The "Sucker" then commenced  
his story, but as it would probably be  
scarcely intelligible to any but a frontier  
man if repeated in the dialect in which it  
was told, we shall not endeavor to follow  
him.

A dandy of a fellow, whose countenance  
was ugly enough to scare the devil, was  
giving some of his extra flourishes, in a  
public house the other day, when ob-  
served by a Yankee, who, walking up, ask-  
ed him if he didn't fall into a brook when  
he was young. "Why, sir, what do you  
mean, you impertinent scoundrel!"  
"Why, I did n't mean nothin', only you've  
got such an all-fired crooked mouth, I  
thought as how you might a fall'd in the  
brook when you was a boy, and your  
mother hung you up by the mouth to dry."

STRICT CONSTRUCTION.  
The following anecdote has, we believe,  
already appeared in some of the papers.—  
We had it some days since from the gen-  
tleman in whose family it occurred:  
"Go, Pat," said Mr. B—, to his ser-  
vant, fresh from the Emerald Isle, "go &  
see how old Mr. S— and his lady are  
this morning."

"Yes, your honor."  
Pat returned with the answer—"The  
old gentleman is 84 years, 2 months, and  
3 days, and the old lady is 3 weeks and  
4 days older than the old gentleman."

"What a blunder! what a mistake!"  
exclaimed Mr. B—  
"In truth, sir, there is no mistake about  
it—the old gentleman has a lame leg, but  
he hobbled up and looked into the old  
book with a black cover, and found me  
just how it was written down, and said he  
would put it on paper—but I have it right,  
your honor, there is no mistake."

"And so you went and asked Mr. S—  
how old he and his wife are?"  
"In truth, your honor, may say that—  
when—"

"Go back, and ask Mr. S— how he  
and his lady are since the accident they  
met with. Now do you understand?"

INTELLIGENCE OF BIRDS.  
A gentleman residing at Catskill, re-  
lates the following:  
"A son of his, in the early part of the  
season, put up a cage in his garden, in-  
tended for the blue bird. Soon after it  
was completed, a pair of wrens paid it a  
visit, and being pleased with the tenement  
took possession and commenced building  
a nest. Before, however, the nest was  
completed, a pair of blue birds arrived,  
laid claim to the cage, and after a hard  
battle succeeded in ousting the wrens; and  
forthwith completed the nest on a plan of  
their own. But the male wren was a  
bird of spirit, and not disposed to submit  
tamely to the injury. Some days after,  
watching his opportunity when his antag-  
onist was away, he entered the cage, and  
commenced rolling the eggs out of the  
nest. He had thrown out but one, when  
the blue bird discovered him and with  
loud cries made an immediate attack.—  
The wren sought safety in a neighboring  
currant bush, and by his activity in dodg-  
ing about among the branches and ground,  
succeeded in eluding his enraged adver-  
sary. The blue bird gave up the chase,  
and returned to examine the condition of  
his nest. The egg had luckily fallen on  
a soft bed and had not broken. After a  
careful examination, he took it in his claws  
and returned it safely to the nest."

There are always some, who by mis-  
fortune, are deprived of the comforts—of-  
tentines of the necessities of life. To  
these, Winter proves an unwelcome guest.  
They cannot participate in its enjoyments  
for they are not defended against its cut-  
ting blasts. It is in the power of the  
wealthy to render such comfortable, if not  
happy; and what a gratification it must  
be to those who have the means, to re-  
flect, that while they are enjoying the  
comforts of a plentiful board and warm  
fireside, they have been the means of con-  
ferring a portion of the same blessings  
upon their poor and destitute neighbors.  
Now the winter has come and how's round  
your cot,  
And the icicles hang at your door,  
While the bowl smokes with something re-  
viving and hot,  
Forget not the wants of the poor."

North River Times.  
An elderly lady at a village in Norfolk  
has adopted the singular idea that she is  
an old hen.—Her restless and vexat-  
ion were excessive so long as her friends  
contradicted that notion; but after a time  
they ceased to do so, and at the recommen-  
dation of her medical adviser, suffered her  
to think and act as she pleased. In con-  
sequence of this indulgence the good  
dame is more positive than ever of her  
feathered state, and has even gone so far  
as to make herself a nest in the clothes basket,  
where she sits a great part of the day,  
with most pious-worshipful patience, on three  
Dutch cheeses, asserting that they will be  
hatched in seven weeks time.

Suffolk Chronicle.

## The School Law.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of the citizens of a portion  
of Loxmore township, Adams county, Pa.  
held 1st Jan. 1835, at Myers' Mill, in said  
township, to take into consideration the  
School Law of 1st April, 1834, and the  
measures proper to be adopted relative  
thereto—JOHN HIMES was appointed  
Chairman, and JOHN ZAVOTAN Secretary.

George Sheffer, Valentine Heigas, Sa-  
muel Burkholder, George Paup, Abraham  
Ziegler, and Wm. F. Bonner, were ap-  
pointed a committee to prepare resolu-  
tions expressive of the sense of the meet-  
ing, relative to said law. After consulta-  
tion, the following preamble and resolu-  
tions were presented to the meeting, and  
unanimously adopted:—

When the mass of the enterprising of  
the population of our State is leaving it,  
our houses are left untenanted, and our  
lands are offered for sale without finding  
purchasers, the times indicate some great  
evil, and it behooves us to inquire into the  
cause.

Through mature reflection, and a care-  
ful observance of passing events, and the  
nature of man, and an impartial examina-  
tion of the nature of our institutions, and  
the rights and duties of the citizens of a  
republic, we are convinced that the causes  
are, the impediments thrown in the  
way of agriculture and industry in every  
shape, through the burthens which are  
accumulating upon property within the  
State, with the desire to possess property,  
and the natural repugnance to being ac-  
tual tenants instead of independent freehold-  
ers. Amongst these burthens, we believe  
the law of 1st April, 1834, establishing a  
general system of common school educa-  
tion to be one; which law, we think,  
ought to be repealed. In support of this  
opinion we urge the following reasons:

1st. It is fraught with deception in all  
its features: For  
It claims to be framed in compliance  
with a requisition of the Constitution of  
the State—which is false: for the Con-  
stitution does not require the establishment  
of a general system of common school  
education.

Its professed object is, the distribution  
of the benefits of a fund to the people—  
which is a deception: For many are in-  
duced to believe, that it is given as a do-  
nation, from a surplus of revenue, or a  
fund, unavailable for other purposes.—  
Whereas the appropriation is made out of  
the people's money, and taxes levied to  
make up the deficiency thereby created  
in the revenue of the State; or the money  
is borrowed for that purpose, which the  
people must pay, or be forever taxed to  
pay the interest on it. In plain terms,  
taxes are levied upon the people, and after  
much of the amount raised is pocketed by  
the tax-gatherers, treasurers, commis-  
sioners, delegates, sheriffs, printers, &c. &c.  
the remainder is thrown back, like the  
crumbs, amongst those who furnished the  
loaves.

Its object is, to confer the benefits of  
education alike upon all, without indica-  
ting any distinction between the rich and  
the poor: which will not be its effect.—  
Under the previously existing laws, the  
poor were provided with books and sta-  
tionary, and admitted to the schools at all  
times when open. If the distinction is  
not still made, the poor must be deprived  
of those advantages, for no books or sta-  
tionary are provided by the law, and the  
majority being freeholders or their sons,  
may limit the public schools, and open  
schools for their own use, from which the  
poor will be excluded.

It friends say, it will remove from our  
schools the distinction between rich and  
poor. But the funds being raised within  
the district by a tax on property, all will  
know who contribute to the funds and  
who do not, and the children of the free-  
holder may, with still more reason, as it  
has been alleged they have heretofore  
done, reproach the children of the tenant  
with their poverty; and they will be still  
more likely to do it.

It is, by not allowing the common  
people, who act as Directors and Inspect-  
ors, any recompense for their services,  
induce many persons to believe that their  
operations will be economical, though ex-  
pense is authorized in almost every sec-  
tion. It is one of the three things that  
are never satisfied—of the four that never  
say "it is enough."—Like the daughters  
of the house-leech, it continually cries—  
"give," "give," "give."

Its proposed effect is to preserve our  
liberties, whilst its indubitable result must  
be, to wrest them from us. If we adopt  
the law, we must remain without educa-  
tion, or submit to the instruction of licen-  
sed pedagogues, whose principles and  
conduct we may abhor. We will have  
trustees appointed to take care of our most  
valuable interests, as though we were mere  
idiots, incapable of managing our own  
concerns. Under such circumstances,  
we shall forget that we once were free,  
and cease to oppose usurpation & tyranny.

Its specious pretensions to regard for  
the moral and political safety of the peo-  
ple, are doubtless well calculated to in-  
duce the most respectable and honest  
representatives to vote for it. But  
we view it as a bone thrown out for the  
gluttons of the public treasury, to engross  
the attention of the people, and prevent  
them from examining too closely the man-  
agement of the concerns of the State.

In short, its pretensions are consistent  
with its effects in but one thing: the dis-  
tribution of the people's money in "liberal  
salaries."

2d. It is arbitrary.  
We must adopt it, or pay our propor-  
tion of the State appropriation without a  
recompense.  
It is so constructed, that a single dele-  
gate, with the opposition of one or two  
Commissioners or delegates, may appro-  
priate to his own district the whole of the  
distributive share of the State appropriation,  
to which the County may be entitled.  
A single delegate, without opposition,  
may impose the law upon the County, in  
opposition to the will of a large majority.  
We shall be obliged to attend the elec-  
tion every year, and cast our votes against  
the adoption of the law, or suffer it to be  
thus imposed upon us.

3d. It is calculated to injure the agri-  
culture, which it is the great interest of  
the State to encourage.  
By rendering it more difficult to acquire  
or retain possession of landed property;  
thereby discouraging the poor man, or the  
man of small capital, from purchasing  
property, and rendering it impossible for  
those who are involved, to pay for what  
they may have purchased.  
By its burthens being lightest on the  
mechanic, dealer, speculator, &c., whose  
children generally have little else to do but  
go to school; and falling most heavily  
upon the farmer, who is obliged to keep  
his children at home to labor upon his  
lands or in the barn, to make up the losses,  
and in many cases, to make up wages, or  
pay interest on failures thereof.

4th. It is calculated to discourage indus-  
try, by means of which the enormous  
debt of the State must be paid; and to  
promote idleness:  
By rendering industry unnecessary to  
procure education; and  
By discouraging the possession of prop-  
erty.

5th. It is calculated to deprive our  
common schools of the services of compe-  
tent teachers, or unnecessarily increase  
the expenses of tuition. For they who  
follow teaching for a living, will be turning  
out of employment during a great part of  
the year, and must have increased salar-  
ies, or seek some more permanent em-  
ployment.

6th. It is unjust.  
Because the burthens imposed upon in-  
dividuals bear no proportion to the bene-  
fits conferred, or their ability to pay; and  
Because, in many cases, it obliges the  
actually poor men to educate the children  
of the wealthy.  
7th. It is tyrannical.  
The children of the man who has no  
taxable property, must remain without a  
school education, or suffer the approach of  
being educated at the expense of others.  
They who hold property must estab-  
lish and keep up the schools, and then  
solicit admission to them; and if per-  
mitted at all, must go or send to such school  
and such teacher as the "School Direc-  
tors" may dictate. Therefore,  
Resolved, That we do not object to  
contribute for the education of the poor;  
nor have we ever opposed any law enacted  
for that purpose. On the contrary, we  
feel a pleasure in assisting those, who  
cannot otherwise obtain it, to acquire an  
education.  
Resolved, That we think the burthens  
of taxation ought to bear some proportion  
to the benefits derived.  
Resolved, That we think the object of  
a general system of school education  
ought to be, to confer a greater amount of  
education at the same cost, or the same  
amount at less cost.  
Resolved, That we consider the law of  
1st April, 1834, establishing a general  
system of common school education in this  
State, as deceptive, arbitrary, oppressive,  
unequal, unjust, and impolitic; and that  
it cannot be altered or amended so as to  
be based on proper principles, without an en-  
tire change of its terms; and that it ought,  
therefore, to be repealed.  
Resolved, That we believe its effects  
will be, to create jealousies, and aggravate  
and make greater the distinction between  
rich and poor; and that it will, by oppres-  
sing the mass of the people, render the  
rich richer, and the poor still poorer.  
Resolved, That with the utmost defer-  
ence to the good intentions of those who  
use it, we consider the argument urged in  
favor of the law, that it will do away, in  
our schools, the distinction between the  
rich and the poor, as deceptive and non-  
sensual.  
Resolved, That we consider it as an in-  
sult to our understanding, to be asked to  
"try it," (adopt the system), in order that  
we may discover the effects of its opera-  
tion. As well might we be asked to try  
a monarchical form of government, to dis-  
cover the advantages of it. We have been  
children, and learned as children; but we  
desire not again to put on the garb of  
childhood. Agd.  
Whereas the avowed object of the law  
is the "moral" as well as "political" wel-  
fare of the people, and the same argu-  
ments used in favor of the "School Sys-  
tem," may be urged with greater force in  
favor of a system of Divine instruction,  
which is of more importance than the tempo-  
rary: Therefore,  
Resolved, That to avoid a union of  
church and state, and the imposition of an  
"established ministry," it is necessary  
that we oppose the school system.  
Resolved, That the school system is an  
aberration from the spirit of our free in-  
stitutions; which delegate authority only



which it cannot be exercised by the sovereign people.

**Resolved**, That it is a usurpation of our rights and destructive of our liberties, and cannot be tolerated by a free people.

**Resolved**, That if we suffer ourselves to be deprived of our liberties, our children cannot inherit them, and the avowed object of the school system, (to qualify our children to preserve their freedom,) must be frustrated.

**Resolved**, That we will resist the general school system, until we retain a spark of the spirit of our Revolutionary Fathers, or a regard for the freewill admission of the immortal Washington, to resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of our free institutions, however specious the pretext.

**Resolved**, That the foregoing sentiments be represented to the Legislature by our Representatives, and they are hereby respectfully requested to represent the same.

**Resolved**, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens, as they value our liberties, to use all fair, honorable, peaceable, and necessary means to procure a repeal of the law in question.

**Resolved**, That a Memorial to the Legislature for a repeal of the law, be prepared and signed by the members of this Society, and forwarded to our Representatives.

The following Memorial was then prepared and signed accordingly:—

#### MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the undersigned, citizens of the County of Adams, State aforesaid, respectfully beg leave to represent: That

We conceive the objects of association to be—

1st. To accomplish the performance of such things, as men in their individual capacity cannot do. Government is established as a means. The government, in a republic, is composed of powers, delegated by the people because they cannot exercise them themselves; and it properly consists of such powers alone. It is based on the principle of restraint, not compulsion. Its object is, to secure to individuals freedom of action, so far as it does not interfere with the possessions and happiness of others.

2d. The second object of association is, to perform such things as the members of the association, in an individual capacity, might do. The advantages to be gained, despatch or cheapness. The principles upon which associations are to be formed are, that the necessary burdens to be borne by individuals shall bear some proportion to the benefits conferred.

We have examined the law of 1st April, 1834, establishing a general system of common school education within this State, and find it in contradiction to every principle of association. Its object is, to accomplish what may be performed by the people themselves, and in their individual capacity, and is not a legitimate subject of the action of delegated authority. It is founded on the principle of compulsion. Its effect is to restrain freedom of action in all. It does not contemplate despatch or cheapness, nor is it calculated to effect either. Its burdens bear no proportion to the benefits conferred upon individuals.

Believing, as we do, our government to be based on the principles here laid down, we think that the law in question is an aberration from the principles of our free institutions, and calculated to sap the foundation of our liberties; and that it cannot be tolerated by the people, without great danger to their freedom. We believe its effects will be, to discourage agriculture, which is the great interest of the State to encourage; to repress industry, the great source of the wealth of Pennsylvania, by means of which her accumulating debts must be paid; to increase and aggravate the distinction between the rich and the poor; and to depress the energies of the people generally.

We, therefore, having at heart the welfare of the Commonwealth, respectfully ask your honorable bodies to repeal such law. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

**Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Officers, and published in all the papers printed within the County; and the Editors are hereby requested to publish them.

JOHN HIMES, Chairman.

JOHN ZIEGLER, Secretary.

#### The French Question.

Before the people of the U. States consent to engage in a war with France, it will not be amiss for them, as it will be their interests which will be involved in it, to examine into the subject, and ascertain for themselves how it is to be conducted, and what will probably be its effects upon ourselves. The war, if undertaken, must of necessity be for the purpose of punishing France for not fulfilling her promise in the treaty between the two countries, by which she was to pay us five millions of dollars. It is not in the nature of things, that such a war should have the effect of forcing France to pay this money. On the contrary, the very act of declaring war will vacate the treaty, and with it, our claim for the money under that instrument will be destroyed.

We shall then have to depend upon the force of our arms to obtain the money; or, after having fought till both parties grew tired of amusement, resort must eventually be had to a negotiation, and the question must, under many additional circumstances, be again discussed and settled in a treaty. And when a treaty is formed and ratified, we shall be in precisely the same predicament as it regards payment, that we were in before the President's manifesto, at the opening of the present session of Congress—that is, we shall have the stipulations in a treaty to rely upon for the payment of the money,

and nothing else. This, however, depends upon the circumstances, that the parties may agree to settle the dispute a second time in the form of a treaty.

The immediate object which we have in view, however, is, to inquire in what manner a war against France must be conducted, and what will probably be its consequences.

The object of a war against France cannot be the acquisition of territory. France has no colonial possessions on this continent, which we can invade and conquer. She has no Canada, no New Brunswick, no Nova Scotia. One great object which our government had in view, was the conquest of the Canadas; and to accomplish it, they sent almost all their land forces in that direction. They failed, however, and by their invasion of the enemy's territory, gained neither land nor credit. But the French have no territory within our reach, and therefore we cannot expect to get our money in that way.

We must therefore turn our attention to the water, and endeavor to gain five millions of dollars from the French, in warfare on the ocean. The French, it is said, have a naval force superior to ours. We have been informed that our officers, who have lately returned from the Mediterranean, and who had a good opportunity to become acquainted with the situation and strength of their naval force, speak of it in high terms. Our frigates in the late war with Great Britain, proved to be more than a match for theirs; and a great part of the reputation we gained during that controversy, was derived from the engagements between our frigates and theirs. But it is said, that the French have a very large number of vessels of this description of superior force to ours, and the highest order of equipment and discipline. If, owing to these circumstances, it should turn out that the French ships should prove to be more than a match for ours, we might lose in reputation, nearly as much as we gained in the war with the British.

If it should be said that the war will be one against French commerce, and the object will be to collect the money which they owe us under the treaty in that mode, the subject is not without its difficulties. In the first place, if we should be so fortunate, either by letters of marque and reprisal, or by seizure and sequestration of the property of French subjects on land, to obtain enough to satisfy our demand under the treaty, it should be borne in mind that this is a game that two can play at. Our commerce would be exposed to French depredation—on the water by privateers and other armed cruisers, and on land by seizure and sequestration, in a ten-fold degree, greater than theirs would be to ours. We have vastly more merchantmen afloat than they have, and there are vastly more citizens of the United States engaged in mercantile pursuits within the jurisdiction of France, than there are subjects of France in the United States. It would be a very singular fact, if under these circumstances, the controversy should not prove a source of loss to us, and at the end of it, if we did not find ourselves worse off than when we began.

But it is said, that our honor is concerned in enforcing payment of this money. This might be true, perhaps, if we were in a situation to vindicate our claim in some mode, which would be beyond all dispute honorable. It is perfectly clear in our apprehension, that national honor never was and never will be promoted, by a war carried on solely by letters of marque, privateers, and seizures and sequestration of private property.

It may be profitable; but it is not a mode of carrying on a war which conduces to the honor of regular forces—officers or seamen—of any country, or its government. If, in the prosecution of the war, our ships should be as successful as they were in the late war with Great Britain, it might be highly reputable to our naval character, but it would advance but a little way towards the object of the war, which is the fulfilment of the stipulations in the treaty.

But, even if it should prove to be the fact that we should gain credit from the courage and skill of our naval forces, we certainly should come out of the war with a far greater sacrifice of money, than if we were eventually to lose the five millions under the treaty. We are aware that money is not to be taken into consideration, when placed in opposition to national honor. But before we can run the risk of a heavy expense to individuals, as well as to the nation, we ought to be tolerably sure we shall at least gain reputation by engaging in the contest. If the view we have taken of the subject be correct, this point is by no means clear of doubt.

At the same time, if the administration are determined to go to war for the acquisition either of honor or profit, we are not disposed to stand between them and the object. If, as alleged, General Jackson is ready, and willing, as "Lord High Admiral of the U. States," to go on board an armed ship, sail his flag to the mast and go to the bottom in her, we shall not object to giving him an opportunity, if his warlike spirit shall induce him to insist upon it.

N. York Dai. Adv.

Letters have been received in this city, from different citizens of the U. States, public as well as private men, now in France, expressing the most decided opinion that the bill for carrying into effect the Treaty with the U. States will pass.

In those bodies, however, as sometimes in our Congress, are slow and occasionally dilatory; so that it seemed not to be expected that a bill would be carried through the two Chambers very early in the session. Every thing at the latest date, portended the passage of the bill. Nothing would prevent it, unless, unhappily,

and not improbably, the President's Annual Message should reach Paris before the final action upon the subject. The King, it appears, has acted in perfect good faith; and has exerted in favor of the measure all the power which the Constitution of the realm and his political influence give him.—Nat. Int.

#### Sargent Joel and the General.

"THIS FRENCH MATTER."—The last Downing Gazette contains another characteristic letter of Sargent Joel, to his cousin Major Jack Downing, on the French question. The conversation between the Sargent and General seemed to be "pretty much of a piece" with that reported between the Duke of Bassano and Louis Philippe on the formation of the late exploded French ministry. Sargent Joel seems to be in high favor at Court.

#### From the Downing Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, EAST ROOM, Dec. 12, 1834.

To my Cousin, Major Jack Downing, Editor of the Downing Gazette, Portland, away down east in the State of Maine.

DEAR JACK—It's against my rule to say any thing when I haven't got any thing to say, and that's the reason why I haven't wrote to you this week before. And to tell the truth I have not got a great deal to say now, for there hasn't been much goin on here this week that's worth talking about. One Congress, that they call the Senate, adjourned over from Thursday to Monday just as they did last week. 'Tother Congress met a little while to-day, and then they done rather more work than they did last week, but nothing to brag of after all. What little they have done I suppose you'll find out by the newspapers quicker than I can tell you. But about the General and private matters the papers can't tell you so much as I can. I can see the General is growing old a little since I was here before in nullification times. The wrinkles are getting a little deeper in his face and his head grows a little whiter, and although he stands up pretty straight I can see he don't step quite so strong, and kind a trembles a little when he walks. Seems to me though for a few days past, since they have been talking so much about kicking up a hubbly long with France, the old gentleman kind of renews of his strength a little. After talking a while about it with Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Kendle, he'll spring out of his chair and walk across the floor a good deal quicker than he did when I first got here a fortnight ago, and I can see that his eyes look brighter and more fiery, and when he walks he brings his foot down with a sort of military squareness that makes me think of a life and drum every time I see him step. He declares right up and down, if the French Congress don't pay over that money, he'll be into em before next June. And between you and me I really think he's afraid they will pay it over, so that he shall lose the fun of having a brush with em.

Last night I and the General had a long talk about this French business, and went all over it from beginning to end. A number of both Cabinets had been in talking the matter over, and Mr. Blair had been in to see what was best to say in the Globe about it, and the General had been hammerin upon it so much that he had got his ideas wide awake about it. And after they had all gone out, says he, Sargent Joel, I'd give fifty dollars in a minute if your Cousin Major Downing was here to talk this business over with me half an hour. There's nobody that I take so much comfort with in talking over my military campaigns as I used to with him. He was the most capital listener that ever I came across. His very listening was a great deal more expressive than most other folks' talkin, and sometimes I've tho' when I've sat by the hour together and told him over about the battle of New Orleans, he listened so capitally and I could see the thoughts run over his face and dance about in his eyes so brisk, it seemed almost as good as though I was a fighting it all over again.

By this time, I sposed the General begun to think I was a pretty good listener, too, for he looked so much as though he was going to have a tantrum, that I could not keep my eyes off of him—and all at once he jumped up and caught hold of my hand and gave it a monstrous grip, and slapt me on the shoulder with tother hand and says he, Sargent Joel, I never see you look so well before in my life. You really look very much like your cousin, the Major, and talk very much like him too. I wonder I never noticed it so much before. Come, says he, Sargent Joel, set right down here and let us have a talk about this French matter; I've got the opinion of most all the rest of em—that is, of my two cabinets, and now I want your opinion about it. Why, says I, General, I don't think my opinion would be worth much, for I've never been to France in my life, and don't know much about them French fellows, but such as 'is, I'm always ready to give it.

Well, says he, now what do you think about the whole of this French business—speak your mind out freely.

Well, says I, General, I think it is by no means—You know, says he, Sargent Joel, that I have pledged myself in one of my Messages, not to ask any thing but what is right, and not to submit to any thing that is wrong. Don't you call that sound doctrine, says he?

Yes, says I, General, according to my notion that is sound doctrine. It is the rule I go by when I am at home. But I think this French business, as far as I know

In the first place, says he, Sargent Joel, the French plundered our commerce year after year, till they took from us from ten to twenty millions of dollars without our giving them the least cause in the world for it. Now don't you think that was clearly wrong?

Yes, says I, General, there's no doubt

hard that carriages might have passed over it yesterday. The cold still continues. Our navigation is probably closed for the season.—Nat. Int.

The present lord high chancellor of G. Britain, (Lord Lyndhurst,) is a native of Boston, Mass. He left Boston with his

father, (the late Sir John Copely,) the day preceding the battle of Lexington, which circumstance saved their family property from confiscation. The land below the Hancock estate on Beacon street now occupied by some of the most splendid private residences in the city, belonged to the Copely family. The widow of the late Gardiner Green, of Boston, is sister of Lord Lyndhurst.

St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1834.

Loss of two more Steamboats.—The steamboat Champlain, hence for Louisville, was snagged on the 11th inst., at about 11 o'clock at night, off St. Genevieve, and sunk in one or two minutes.

The passengers had barely time to escape to the upper deck of the boat, that being the only part out of water. In this situation, with scarcely an article of clothing, they remained two or three hours, until relieved by the New Companion. It is said that three or four persons were drowned. The river was covered with ice at the time, and one person was taken from a floating piece, by the New Companion, a mile or two below the wreck.

On Saturday last, the steamboat Charles-ton, from Louisville, for this port, struck a snag near Selma, she was immediately run upon a bar, where she lies with her hull under water. The passengers arrived at this port on Sunday, in the Guide.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, thus writes to the editor of that print relative to the "Pork business" of Cincinnati:

CINCINNATI, O. Dec. 15, 1834.

Cincinnati is the greatest "Pork market" in the known world. The number of hogs slaughtered annually and the perfection and science to which the art of "hog killing" has been brought, is indeed astonishing. The business of butchering is carried on distinct from that of packing, and by different persons. The most extensive establishment of the kind, is the one on Deer Creek, owned and conducted by Mr. John W. Coleman. At this place, last year, 100,000 hogs were slaughtered. There are four houses situated at different points on the ground occupied, which is a lot of eight acres—the ground is divided into pens, some 40 or 50 in number, where the hogs of each owner are put by themselves, preparatory to the massacre. About 40 men are employed in each house, and each has his separate and allotted duty to perform, and receive on an average about \$1 25 per day. Each house has two scalding tubs, one at each end, so that the work of "death and destruction" goes on double in each building. At each end of the house is a small pen, into which they crowd 40 or 50 hogs, or 25 many as can possibly be got in—then walks in upon their backs, the dark and bloody executioner, holding in his hand a large sledge hammer, with which he "deals death" to the unoffending victims—after which they are dragged inside the house, a knife passed into the throat, and after bleeding a few seconds, thrown into a kettle of hot water, from thence to a block, where the bristles are scraped off with iron scrapers made expressly for the purpose—then strung up by their hind feet and dressed, thence removed to another room, where they remain "to cool" until morning, and then taken on wagons to the packing houses. It is but a little over one minute from the time the executioner enters the pen and knocks the hog down till he is strung up and dressed. The bleeding, scalding, scraping, stringing up, and inside dressing, is ALL accomplished in about a minute. This will be thought marvellous, but it is no more strange than true. I have frequently witnessed with astonishment the operation. At one of Mr. Coleman's slaughter-houses, he has a man that opens, removes the offal, and completes the dressing of three hogs in a minute—this man (who is sort of king among the hog killers,) he pays \$2 50 per day.

They can slaughter at each of the houses, and have them completely dressed & strung up (preparatory to removal in the morning to the packing-houses) six hundred and fifty in a day, which is altogether, at this one establishment, twenty-six hundred—and this done from daylight in the morning till dark, say at this time about eleven hours, allowing thirty minutes for dinner. Mr. Coleman informed me, that he has already killed this fall between 50 and 60 thousand and has been at work but three or four weeks—the only pay he receives is the offal, consisting of rough fat, soap grease and the bristles—this is generally worth, near 20 to 25 cents each hog. It is supposed he cleared at this business last season, (and the seasons last but about three months,) some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The whole number of hogs killed last year, in the city and vicinity, is ascertained to be a little rising one hundred and twenty-three thousand. "Deer Creek is a stream running into the Ohio river on the eastern suburb of the city; about half a mile up this stream, these slaughter-houses of Mr. Coleman are situated; and during the whole "hog season," this stream, from the houses to the river, is running blood, and generally goes by the name of "bloody river."

We understand that application has been made to the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by a committee of the citizens of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, for the services of an Engineer to examine the Conococheague river, with the view of making a branch Canal down from Chambersburg to Williamsport, and that an engineer has been appointed to that duty.

Nat. Int., Jan. 2.

[We learn that Mr. Purcell, one of the engineers, has been instructed to commence the survey of the Conococheague creek immediately after the 10th inst., and prepare a plan and estimate.—Repos.]

are most unfrequent visitors; a triflesaved from the expensiveness of pleasure, may cheer the heart of some lone widow or friendless orphan, to whom pleasure has long seemed but a name. Gentle readers, forget not the poor.—N. Y. Mirror.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 50.

of that; but in looking from end to 'other of this business—

I won't look from one end to 'other, says he, it's enough for me to look at one end. That was clearly wrong, and I won't submit to it from France nor no other nation. Well in the next place, says he, after sending over Ministers to France and bothering and parleying with em year after year, they acknowledged that they owed us, and agreed to pay us about five millions of dollars. But they keep putting it off from time to time till they have said as much as a dozen lies about it, and don't act as if they ever meant to pay it. Now isn't it clearly right that the French should pay that five millions?

Yes, says I, General, I believe it's right enough, but sometimes you know—

There's no sometimes about it, says he: I've asked for nothing but what is clearly right, and I'll have it out of em somehow or other, if I have to take it out of their gizzards.

As he said this, he jumped out of his chair, and marched across the floor, and smashed his fists together, and looked as fierce as a lion. At that I began to bristle up too, for always when I see any body getting into a tantrum, I face right up to em; that's the best way in the world to cool em down. Now, says I, General, you asked me to tell you what I thought about this French business. But every time I've begun to say any thing about it, before I could hardly get in a word edgewise, you'd cut right in, and have all the talk to yourself. Now if you want to hear my notion about it, if you'll just set down and promise to be as whist as a mouse ten minutes, I'll give it to you. At that the General stooped short, and burst out a laughing, and says he, Joel, you are clear Jack, all over, and I like you the better for it. And he come along, and give me a slap on the shoulder, and set down and told me to go ahead, and he wouldn't put me out again.

Well, says I, General, my rule is this; if a feller strikes me, or pulls my nose, or spits in my face, I up and knock him right down, and make no bones of it. If any body gives an insult to Sargent Joel Downing, he must look out for the rubbers. But if any body steals a load of wood off of my wood lot, or a calf or a sheep off of my farm, I don't fly in a passion about it, but think it's best to be calm, and look at both sides of the question. I'll try all prudent means I can to get the property back, if I can get it without it's costing me more than its worth; and I'll try to have the feller punished too, if I can do it without being in danger of getting a flogging myself. But I always take time to reason upon it, and look out for my own pocket and my own back.

Now, says I, General, I'll tell you a story that'll show you my notion about this business, and jest how it strikes me. When I was a boy, we had two neighbors up in Downingville, pretty good sort of neighbors for the most part—

When I got so far, the door opened, & in come Mr. Kendle again to talk over some more points about it, and so my pipe was put out for that time; but I mean to tell the General the story the first chance I can get.

I remain, Your loving Cousin, SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

#### VARIOUS MATTERS.

A canal packet boat has arrived at Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa. from Utica, on the New-York canal, by a route scarcely ever thought of before. She departed from Utica for Montezuma on the Erie canal, thence by the Seneca canal to Geneva on Seneca lake, thence from the lake to Elmira at the head of the Chemung canal, thence by the Chemung canal to the Chemung river, thence down that river to the North Branch of the Susquehanna, thence down the North Branch to the pool of Nanticoke—thence by the Pennsylvania canal to the mouth of the Juniata canal to Hollidaysburg, having thus traversed by water a distance of about four hundred and eighty miles.

The Packet is constructed on a new model for canal boats, being composed of two hulls formed in the shape of long narrow bateaux, upon which the cabin is built. She is to run during the next season between Harrisburg and Columbia. Her owner is Mr. Doolittle, an enterprising Yorker, who is engaged at this, and at Johnstown, in building the packet boats which are to form the new passenger line that is to commence running next spring, between Pittsburg and Columbia.

Uncommon Cold Weather.—A resident in this neighborhood, who has observed the thermometer with some attention, daily, for the last ten or twelve years, never saw it below zero before Sunday morning, though it has been within that period reported to have been seen lower in other thermometers than his. On Sunday morning, however, it stood at two degrees below zero. But, yesterday morning, it fell to thirteen degrees below zero, supposed to be the greatest cold ever observed in this part of the country. At Greenleaf's Point, (at the junction of the Potomac and Eastern Branch Rivers,) it was as low as 10, and at Alexandria from 13 to 15 below. The sensible cold was not greater than we think has been experienced with the thermometer at 5 or 10 degrees above zero. But it was not the less effective. It was, if we may use the expression, a still and silent cold. The Potomac froze over on Saturday.

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preceding the battle of Lexington, which circumstance saved their family property from confiscation. The land below the Hancock estate on Beacon street now occupied by some of the most splendid private residences in the city, belonged to the Copely family. The widow of the late Gardiner Green, of Boston, is sister of Lord Lyndhurst.

St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1834.

Loss of two more Steamboats.—The steamboat Champlain, hence for Louisville, was snagged on the 11th inst., at about 11 o'clock at night, off St. Genevieve, and sunk in one or two minutes.

The passengers had barely time to escape to the upper deck of the boat, that being the only part out of water. In this situation, with scarcely an article of clothing, they remained two or three hours, until relieved by the New Companion. It is said that three or four persons were drowned. The river was covered with ice at the time, and one person was taken from a floating piece, by the New Companion, a mile or two below the wreck.

On Saturday last, the



From the National Intelligencer.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

With a pleasure which we wish we could communicate to our readers we listened to the reading of an elaborate and powerful Report, to the Senate, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the Annual Message of the President of the U. States, as concerns our Relations with France. We were completely taken by surprise by it, for we had supposed that the Senate would await the action of the other House on that subject. We listened to it with not the less interest, however, on that account; and we were glad, we may say proud, of the ability, the moderation, and the elevated tone of the whole document, in every respect worthy of its distinguished author, the Chairman of the Committee.

The reading of the report occupied about two hours. Having had no access to it, and having only our hearing to depend upon, we shall attempt nothing like a literal Report of its contents, but will endeavor, for the gratification of the public curiosity, to make a rapid sketch of the outline of it.

The Report sets out with expressing the entire concurrence of opinion of the Committee with the President as to the justice of the claims for the payment of which the Treaty between the U. States and France makes provision. They had their origin in flagrant violations of the law of nations, and of our neutral rights, for which the pretence alleged at the time afforded no justification. At the period of those aggressions, the Government of the U. States would have been fully justified had it then appealed to arms to vindicate our outraged rights; and it was a fact known to those who were conversant with the history of the times, that the expediency of such a measure had been seriously considered in the councils of the U. States. The selection between the two belligerents, by which another Nation became the enemy at that time, arose not from any insensibility to the injuries received from France, but from considerations of a different nature. Restrained by prudential considerations from then making war upon France, the U. States had yet resolved never to acquiesce in the wrong and injustice done them, but to persevere in the demand of indemnity until it should be obtained. As early as 1812, one of our most distinguished citizens, appointed Minister to France, was instructed to demand reparation for these wrongs; and the demand had been persisted in, by every Administration, from that day down to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1831.

The report then goes on to say, that of these claims the amount had not previously to the Treaty been fully ascertained, and could not be exactly known until they were finally adjudicated; but the committee concur entirely with the President in the opinion that the amount awarded by the Treaty, by way of indemnity, falls far short of the just claims of our citizens, including damages. The Treaty had nevertheless been received in this country with general satisfaction, for several reasons, but, more than all, for the reason, that the People of the U. States saw in the removal of the only obstacle to perfect harmony between this country & a nation, the remembrance of whose ancient friendship was always dear to them. It had not been for a moment supposed that a Treaty between the two countries, being on the face of it a perfect obligation, would be violated by the failure of either party to perform the stipulations on its side, &c. and so little did Congress apprehend such a state of things, that they passed several acts founded upon the Treaty, one of which was to provide for the investment of the money to be received under the Treaty in some productive fund, for the benefit of the Claimants, until the adjudication of the claims should be completed. In consequence of this last provision, when the first instalment became due, a draft was drawn for the amount, the protest of which was the first notice of the non-execution of the Treaty. To the manner in which this draft was drawn, perhaps on the score of formality or etiquette some exception might be taken; but the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the mode, adopted, of drawing for the money, was fully justified by the terms of the treaty. It is with profound regret, says the report, that the Committee have learnt the failure of the reasonable expectations of the Executive and of the country, as to the execution of the Treaty.

The report goes on to say, as the President in his message justly remarks, that the idea of acquiescence in the refusal to execute the Treaty, can never be for a moment entertained. The U. States can never abandon their rights under it. When negotiation for procuring the execution of the treaty shall be exhausted, it will then be for the U. States to consider what other measures are necessary to procure their rights to be respected. In the opinion of the President, that period has already arrived, and he has recommended to Congress to authorize Reprisals in the event of a failure of France promptly to make payment, &c. The President, however, does not present the course of Reprisals as the only one open to Congress, but by the admission of the alternative of waiting a further time for the action of the French Chambers, leaves to the choice of Congress the two courses, of further negotiation, or of a contingent measure which, in its consequence, may possibly lead to war. As to the latter course, if the habits of indignation and

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People of the U. States entertain the kindest sentiments: Partaking of this sentiment themselves, the Committee extended their inquiry first into the practicability and expediency of the peaceful alternative presented by the message.

The report here proceeds to a critical analysis of the correspondence (between our Minister and the French Ministry) which preceded the formation of the treaty, showing, by various quotations from it, that, throughout the negotiation, the King of France evinced the most friendly feelings towards the U. States, and took an unusual interest in the adjustment of the question between the two countries. Our Ministers had been reminded, over and over again, of the difficulties which the Ministers would have to encounter from the Chambers in consequence of the Treaty, &c. To this history of the negotiation the Committee did not advert to justify the omission of the French Government to carry into effect the treaty; the difficulty now experienced in the French Chambers being an affair between them and their own Government, and not between them and our Government.

But the Committee had resorted to this correspondence, because, after the warnings which were given of the difficulties which would have to be encountered, a fair construction ought to be put upon the course of the King and his Ministers in this matter. If the King has throughout acted with good faith, and is still laboring to effect the passage of a bill in the Chambers to carry into effect the treaty, it would be not only unjust, as respects the French Government, but impolitic, and unwise, as respects the claimants themselves, to throw obstacles in the way of the success of the King's exertions, by the adoption of rash or hasty measures, even contingently, which might convert some of the warm friends in the Chambers into bitter enemies of the claims.

The report then proceeds to the consideration of what had transpired since the ratification of the Treaty; carefully reviewing and analyzing the correspondence which has since passed between the Ministers of the two countries, &c. The Committee express the great pleasure they have in concurring with the President of the U. S. and Mr. Livingston, in entire confidence in the good faith of the King, &c. as professed in several of the letters from our Secretary of State and our Minister in France; and they consider it due to candor to declare that they have seen no reason since to distrust the sincerity or perfect integrity of the King in this matter.

It having been arranged in the correspondence which followed the rejection of the bill by the Chambers, that this Government should await the further action of the French Chamber before taking any other step, the Committee proceeded to examine on what ground the President now recommends action without correspondence between the French Minister here and our Secretary of State, in reference to the supposed pledge of the French Minister for an extraordinary convocation of the Chambers. The Committee do not find such a pledge, though they find every assurance that the earliest practicable opportunity will be seized for pressing the bill upon the Chambers.

They find an expression of an expectation on the part of the President that the King will use his whole constitutional power (which includes the power to convene the Chambers at any time,) but they do not find that expectation to have been responded to by the French Minister; or, if it was, the document containing the response has not been communicated to Congress, &c. &c. If the Chambers had been convened earlier than usual, though nothing should have been done by them, at the time that Congress met, it is not probable, says the Report, that the President would have held the language towards France, which is contained in his Message; nor would he, if he had known what subsequent intelligence has disclosed, that the Chambers were to meet on the 1st of December.

The reasons assigned by the French Ministry for not calling an extra meeting of the Chambers were plausible at least, and if they do not command conviction, would justify acquiescence in the course of the King, if, as the committee are entirely convinced, throughout the negotiation, and on all occasions before the treaty and after the treaty, the King has invariably shown an anxious desire for the satisfactory adjustment of the differences between France and the U. States. The opposition to the execution of the treaty had not proceeded from the King of France or his Ministers, but from the Chamber of Deputies. Whilst these exertions are making by the French Government, the policy of this Government is to strengthen them—to second them—and, above all, to do nothing to impair the force of them.

The refusal of one branch of a Government, it is true (says the report) to execute a Treaty may be regarded as the refusal of the Government; but when the head of the Government evinces the earnestness which has been shown in this case by the political head of the French Government, such a conclusion ought not to be hastily drawn. Upon the whole, the Committee are of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when Congress is called upon to go into the consideration of the very serious question, whether they will enter into any measure for the purpose of taking into their own hands redress for wrongs by France. The committee are of opinion that Congress ought to avoid any resort to war, or to measures which may lead to it, and rather wait to see the result of the exertions which the French King is undoubtedly making to carry the Treaty into full effect.

The committee agree in opinion with the President, that we cannot now go behind the Treaty; that the question of the fact of wrong and the amount of indemnity must be considered as closed by it.

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But, for all other purposes, the door is still open to negotiation. The misapprehensions on the subject of this treaty and the claims of the U. States, which appear to have existed in the French Chambers, and prevented their Legislative action on the Treaty, may be removed by explanations, &c. which the U. States should be ready and willing to make. We might indeed proudly and coldly hold up the Treaty in our hands, and say to France, for our only argument, here is your bond! But it is due to the dignity and the character of this nation to satisfy France and the world that, though she has given her obligation to pay the money, we would scorn to accept it if it could be shown that it was not in conformity to the principles of immutable justice.

Many cases have occurred in our history, when we have received from other nations injuries which, if so intended, the U. States might have considered just cause of war, which might have been prosecuted at the expense of thousands of lives and millions of money. Other and better counsels, however, had prevailed, and peace been preserved with ultimate advantage to the country. Even in the case of France, our claims, resisted for more than twenty years, have at length been acknowledged, as they ought to have been at first. We have the act of the treaty-making power for liquidating them; and sooner or later, says the Report, the provisions of the Treaty must be fulfilled by the other branches of that Government.

Here, the Report goes on to say, the committee might stop, having expressed their opinion in favor of the alternative discussed. But they feel bound to say something on the other branch of the President's suggestion, that we ought to take redress into our own hands without further delay, should the appropriation for the treaty not be forthwith made by the French Chambers. In regard to Reprisals, recommended by the Message as a pacific measure, the report says they are indeed not War, but they may lead to War. It is inconceivable that a powerful and chivalrous nation like France would quietly submit to the seizure of the property of its unoffending citizens pursuing a lawful commerce. In our own Constitution the power to grant letters of Reprisal is specifically classed, among the powers of Congress, with the power to declare war; and the Committee are not satisfied that Congress can constitutionally delegate the power to make Reprisals. The committee cannot conceive, the Report says, any reason why an appropriation should not be made by the French Chambers to carry the Treaty into effect; but, even supposing it possible that their just expectation in this respect should be disappointed, the Committee, without entertaining an unreasonable distrust of the Executive, express the opinion that Congress ought to retain to itself the right of judging at what time, and upon what state of things, reprisals ought to be resorted to. For the present the Committee are of opinion that Congress should refrain from any action which would evince a doubt of the sincerity of the French Government. The President has, indeed, in his recommendation of Reprisals, sought to guard it from the imputation of being a menace. But, if followed up by an act of Congress, that act might be liable to be viewed as a measure of intimidation. The French Government & People will look to our acts and not to our professions, and Congress itself would do the same, were the present relations of France and the United States inverted, &c.

But, should the inquiry be made, if France persist in refusing to execute the Treaty, what shall then be done? The Report says, the Committee will not anticipate such a result. They look at things as they now exist, and will not attempt to anticipate the impeneable future. This Nation has shown, when less powerful in numbers and resources than at present, that it knows how to vindicate its rights, when a resort to measures of redress is expedient and proper. When necessary, we shall not shrink from what duty may again demand of us. Whenever the occasion may arise, it cannot be doubted that our united councils will triumphantly maintain the rights, the honor, and the interests of the country by all the means within their power. As things now are, however, the Report concludes by saying that the Committee think it expedient to leave Congress unfettered and free to act according to circumstances as they may hereafter occur.

The report concludes with the following resolution—which is made the order of the day for Tuesday next: Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the U. States the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers.

The sense entertained by the Senate of the importance of this Report, is manifested by the order of the Senate to print twenty thousand copies of it. We wish that there were a copy of it in the hand of every freeman in the country.

We casually heard yesterday—and we do not see why we should not state it—that in the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the question was taken upon reporting a bill conformable to the President's recommendation, to authorize contingent Reprisals against France, and decided on the negative, by six yeas to three.

We have all along said, that, in the present posture of affairs, such a measure would not receive the assent of Congress. It is understood that the President of the U. States is strongly animated to the Senate, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the decease of Justice JOHNSON. JAMES M. WAYNE, now a Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, is

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GETTYSBURG, Pa. Jan. 12, 1835.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. GEO. CHAMBERS, for various documents since the meeting of Congress; amongst others, we received on Tuesday last a pamphlet of 150 pages, containing the proceedings and discussions in the French Chamber of Deputies, at its meetings previous to this time, upon the subject of the indemnity to the U. States. It may be examined at this office.

The celebration of the anniversary of the "Phrenosomian Society of Pennsylvania College," at which Mr. BARTON, of Lancaster, is to address them, is on Friday the 20th of February, not the 2d, as mentioned in our last. The Journal led us into the error.

As we expected, Mr. CLAY has taken that course upon the French question, which is certainly most politic at the present juncture, and does not, in the slightest degree, compromise our national honor. On Tuesday last, he made a report to the Senate, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he is the Chairman, adverse to the President's suggestions of authorizing reprisals upon French commerce; and there is no doubt the Senate will sustain the principles of the report—so that it is not likely we shall be involved in a war with France during this session, be the course of the House of Representatives what it may. The report had such a powerful effect upon the Senate, that it immediately ordered twenty thousand copies of it to be printed.

In the two preceding columns we have inserted a summary of the report, from the National Intelligencer of Wednesday. A very sensible article on the subject, copied from the New-York Daily Advertiser, will also be found in the preceding page.

The Legislature of this State re-assembled on Monday last. Nothing of interest has, as yet, been transacted. Numerous petitions for the repeal of the School Law have been presented to the House; amongst which, were several by Mr. M-SHERRY.

A development has recently been made in one of the counties of New Jersey, bordering on the Atlantic ocean, which has brought to light a series of criminal practices of the darkest hue. It has long been believed in various parts of that State, that the county of Monmouth had within its borders a set of desperate men, who lived by preying on the coasting commerce which passed by it. The New

Ark Advertiser asserts that one of their practices was to decoy vessels ashore by false lights, and intimates that many poor mariners have thus been entrapped to their ruin. The editor adds the belief that the crews of many a vessel thus brought ashore to be robbed, have been thrown overboard, on the principle that "dead men tell no tales." The robbery, however, within a few weeks, of two vessels on the Barnegat shore, of nine or ten thousand dollars worth of goods, was committed under circumstances too glaring to be overlooked. The practical miscreants, with their faces blacked and their persons otherwise disguised, drove off the persons placed as guards over the vessels, and stole nearly the whole of both cargoes. Information of these facts having reached the Marshal of New Jersey, and by him communicated to the police of N. York, the Collector of that port placed under his direction the Revenue schooner Alert, Capt. Gold, and the insurance companies employed Mr. Huntington, of the police, and Capt. Henry Schenck, a wreck master of New Jersey, with him vessel, to aid in the detection of the robbers, and the recovery of the property. The pirates, it appears, had in some way received notice of the movement, and had therefore disposed of most of the property—but a small portion of it was nevertheless recovered.

In consequence of this information, many of the persons implicated had left their dwellings, and probably the neighborhood. The Marshal succeeded, however, in arresting nine, of whom three were released on bail before E. E. Bondinot, Commissioner of the District Court; the remaining six were to be taken to Newark for trial. It is stated that such is the dread in the whole neighborhood of this numerous band of robbers, that the Marshal experienced the utmost difficulty in his pursuit of them. The circumstance had produced a great excitement, and the few upright men in the vicinity live so constantly in fear of their lives that they appear to be afraid to communicate whatever information they may possess.

Among the wretches implicated, and he is said to be one of the most prominent, is a Justice of the Peace! The Marshal attempted to take him during one of three nights spent on search, but he eluded every effort. Many men in comparatively affluent circumstances are also suspected, with good reason, of being the abettors of this most notorious business. —Balt. Am.

A fire broke out on Saturday afternoon, in the extensive Coach-making establishment of Mr. D. LARLEY, in this borough, which for a time threatened the destruction of much valuable property; but from the celerity of the fire, and the intervention of the citizens, the fire was confined to the Plating-shop, Blacksmith-shop, Coal and Lumber-house—which were destroyed.

Speaking of the recent nomination of Judge McLEAN, by a majority of the Ohio Legislature as a candidate for the Presidency, the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday says— "Other candidates, we clearly foresee, will be brought into the field, and for ourselves, we apprehend no injury to the Whig cause from this course, for it will show in the end the importance of yielding up personal preferences, and of uniting upon that man who can command the greatest number of votes in opposition to the office-holders' candidate. This spirit is inculcated in the Ohio address, and we have no doubt it will every where prevail; so let candidates increase as they may, we speak advisedly when we say, the friends of the Constitution and the Laws will ultimately unite, one and all, upon a single candidate."

The House of Representatives of the U. States, in a manner the most complimentary and gratifying to the feelings of Mr. ADAMS, ordered to be printed fifty thousand copies of his Oration in honor of the memory of LAFAYETTE. —Nat. Int.

Gen. JAMES THOMAS was unanimously re-elected Governor of Maryland, with great unanimity.

The Directors of the U. States Bank, have unanimously re-elected NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. President of that institution.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. B. S. SCHNECK, Mr. Charles Swartz, to Miss Barbara Hartman—both of Muncieburg.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, Mr. Thomas Ickes, to Miss Mary Henry—both of Abbotstown.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Samuel Magness, to Miss Juliana Deyser—both of Littlestown.

On the 13th, by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. George George, to Miss Anna Maria Bishop—both of Gettysburg.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Michael Berner, sen. of Menallen township, in the 81st year of his age.

On Thursday night last, at the house of Mr. H. Van Orsdel, in this borough, Mr. William M-Glaughlin, in the 22d year of his age.

Yesterday, at an advanced age, Mrs. Work, of this borough.

On the 13th, Mrs. M-Gaughy, wife of Mr. Hugh M-Gaughy, of Cumberland township.

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Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. January 1, 1835.

Adam Long  
Jacob Lady  
Cornelius Allen  
Wm. A. Arnold  
John Arndt 3  
Hannah Blakely  
George Boyer  
Michael Berner  
Andrew Barkley  
George Blank  
Jemmel Bierbowor 2  
Thomas Boyer  
Jacob Bucher  
Wm. Bricket  
Eliza Boyd  
Margaret and Hannah  
Isaac Baker  
A. M. Biggor  
Samuel Bailey  
Rev. D. M. Harber  
Fordy Barr  
Elizabeth Boeh  
Wm. A. Barclay  
C

Rebecca Caldwell  
Michael Crowl  
Joseph Cooper  
Nicholas Deitrich  
Joseph Donor  
Robert Ewing  
Nicholas Eckersode 2  
George Eyster  
Lewis Eschick  
John Fulwiler  
David Fletcher  
Joseph Fisher  
Dr. G. W. Gladwell  
Joseph Gibbs  
Mary Ann Greer  
Jane Gigest  
Wm. Holtzworth 8  
David Hoover  
Philip Henry  
Jacob Hick  
Andrew Hagerman  
John Horner  
Wm. Hamilton  
Mrs. Hall  
James Hartzell  
Mrs. E. Hutchison  
John Hahn  
George F. Hoke  
Jacob Herdier  
George Heck  
Martin Hollibee  
J  
Thomas John  
George Jarrett  
David Jamison 2  
Elizabeth Keech  
Peter Kool  
Hansy Klotz  
L  
Elizabeth Larimer  
John Vank.  
WM. W. BELL, P. M.  
Jan. 5.

Robert Paxton  
Isaac Paxton  
James Paxton  
Jacob Rex  
Wm. Rath  
Henry Reamy  
P. Righ  
John Roddy  
Samuel Rhoads  
Daniel Roth  
Michael Seftz  
Thomas Sillix  
Henry Spangler  
S. G. Bailey  
Elizabeth Swigert  
Wm. Shephard  
Daniel Sheffer  
Philip Schriver  
Jame Scott  
John Sadler  
John Stump  
Lazarus Shary  
C. W. Schaffer  
Sarah Sileas  
Jacob Spangler  
Jacob Trench  
Mary Thompson  
James Taylor  
Henry Thomas  
John Tappanbaugh  
Conrad Thomas  
Joseph O. Thompson  
V  
Albert Vandike  
W  
Henry Welty  
Robert Watson  
Daniel Welty  
John Warner  
George Willard  
Lewis Wampler  
James White  
V  
John Vank.  
WM. W. BELL, P. M.  
Jan. 5.

Rebecca Caldwell  
Michael Crowl  
Joseph Cooper  
Nicholas Deitrich



## Sheriff's Sales.

**Partnership of sundry Writs of Vendition Exponas**, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and in the direction, will be exposed to public sale, on **Saturday the 24th of January inst.** at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, the following real Estate, viz:

**A Lot of Ground**, Situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., on which are erected a two-story Brick House, a Frame Stable, and other Buildings, viz:—

**One other Lot of Ground**, No. 2, having erected thereon a two-story Frame House, Brick Stable, and a Brick Blacksmith Shop and Coal-house. Also,

**One other Lot of Ground**, No. 3, on which is erected a Frame Shed. Seized and taken in execution as the property of **George Richter**.

**A Tract of Land**, Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing 38 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of **Robert Bell, James Bell, jun. William Bell, B. Gmimer, Daniel Orner** and others, on which are a **Log Stable**, a spring of water near the house door, a stone spring-house, and a young orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of **David Orner**.

**All the same time and place by adjournment.**

**A Tract of Land**, Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 83 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of **Jacob Hankey, James A. Thompson**, the heirs of **Samuel Sloan** and others, on which are erected a 1 1/2 story Log Dwelling-house, and Log Stable, with a spring of water near the house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of **Samuel Blakely**.

**A Tract of Land**, Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, containing 115 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of the heirs of **Solomon Bower, J. Hartman, Michael Bower** and others, with a two-story Log Dwelling-house, double Log Barn, two wells of water near the house, and one well of water in the field, two apple orchards, and a large quantity of meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of **Isaac Bower**.

**A Tract of Land**, Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 240 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of **Jacob Hankey, James A. Thompson**, heirs of **Samuel Sloan**, deceased, **D. Ziegler** and others, on which are erected two 1 1/2 story Log and Frame Dwelling-houses, two Log Stables, a spring of water near each house, and a well of water near the turnpike on said farm; also a large quantity of meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of **Samuel Blakely and John Sweeney**.

**JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.**  
Gettysburg, Jan. 3, 1835.

### NOTICE TO Constables, Wholesale Dealers, & Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licences, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January next, to make an oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandise; Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on **Tuesday the 27th day of January inst.** at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of March next, for one year. Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, and Chemists, as respects wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales, \$50,000—\$50	
2d do. 40,000 40	
3d do. 30,000 30	
4th do. 20,000 25	
5th do. 15,000 20	
6th do. 10,000 15	
7th do. 5,000 12 50	
8th do. 2,500 10	

**DANIEL SHEFFER, Associate.**  
**JOHN BROUGH, J. MUSSELMAN.**

Dec. 22.

**HANDBILLS.**  
Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of

**THE SENTINEL.**



## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEANS, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on **Monday the 26th day of January next**—

**Notice is hereby Given,** To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

**JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.**  
Dec. 22.

### LIST OF JUDGES, PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT JAN. TERM, 1835.

**Moses Myers vs. Jacob Fickes.**  
**Moses Myers vs. John Fickes.**  
**Same vs. Daniel Fickes.**  
**David White vs. Thomas Neely, George Day, Rachael Arnold, James Wierman and Moses Neely.**  
**T. Stevens and G. Arnold, under the firm of Stevens and Arnold, vs. S. Hughes and H. Hughes, under the firm of S. and H. Hughes.**  
**Wm. McIlvain vs. Alexander McIlvain and Lawrence.**  
**James Galbreath vs. James Lockhart.**  
**Daniel Gilbert vs. Barnhart Hoffman.**  
**Isaac Clark, use of Daniel Dean, vs. Solomon Spangler.**  
**Same vs. same.**  
**Peter Lobaugh, Ex'r of Andrew Lobaugh, dec'd, vs. H. Fickel and S. Fickel.**  
**T. H. Hall & Julia Hall vs. D. Freeman.**  
**Mary Blakely vs. Thomas Jourdan.**  
**Henry Hoffheims vs. John Fahnestock.**  
**Michael Con vs. Jonas Roth.**  
**Trustees of David Stewart, assignee of Charles Delap, vs. Thomas McKnight and others.**  
**Peter Repton and Eliza his wife vs. the Executors of Phebe Thornburg, dec'd.**  
**Wm. E. Camp, use of George Richter, vs. Moses Myers.**  
Dec. 20.

### GRAND JURY FOR JANUARY TERM, 1835.

**Latimore**—William F. Bonner, Adam Gardner.  
**Hamilton**—Isaac Trimmer, Michael Heans.  
**Liberty**—Nathaniel Greason, Joseph Hunter, Joseph Hill.  
**Huntington**—Henry Bittinger, Jacob Fickes.  
**Menallen**—Nich's Bushey, John Wert, George Taylor.  
**Conowago**—Joseph Sneeringer, Jacob Dellone.  
**Reading**—Jacob King, Thomas Dieks.  
**Borough**—Geo. W. McClellan, John Brown.  
**Franklin**—John Pfoutz, David Scott.  
**Berwick**—Peter Diehl.  
**Germany**—Ludwick Study.  
**Straban**—Armstrong Taughinbaugh.  
**Hamiltonban**—Philip Rahn.

### GENERAL JURY.

**Germany**—Francis Leas, Joseph Fink, James Renshaw, Wm. Gitt.  
**Mountpleasant**—Sam'l Caldwell, John Demaree.  
**Menallen**—Henry Rice, Jacob Rex, Christian Bucher.  
**Mountjoy**—Robert Young, Robert Allison, Andrew Miller, James H. M'Ilwain, John Wilson, (of C.)  
**Cumberland**—Christian Stoner, Andrew Walker, John But, Alexander Curries, Eli Horner.  
**Berwick**—George Hersh, John Smith, Joseph Carl.  
**Huntington**—Jacob Hoeler, Benjamin Gardner, Christian Picking.  
**Borough**—Wm. W. Paxton, J. Slentz.  
**Hamilton**—John Dellone.  
**Hamiltonban**—James D. Paxton.  
**Liberty**—James Bigham.  
**Conowago**—Jacob Mousc.

**Franklin**—David M'Nordine.  
**Tyrone**—David Cooley.  
**Reading**—Michael Phillips, Solomon Albert.  
**Straban**—Isaac Brinkerhoff.

### Doctor Schmucker's POPULAR THEOLOGY.

WITH special reference to the doc-

trines of the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Oct. 1.

Dec. 22.

Dec. 22.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of **WILLIAM TOLAND**, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased, hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same before the middle of January next; and those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

**JOHN O'NEILL, Adm'r.**  
Dec. 1.

### CHURCH HARMONY.

By Henry Smith, Chambersburg, Pa.

A Pocket Volume of Church Music, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale at the Book-Store of

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Dec. 15.

### CIRCULAR.

Proposed Location of the Classical and Theological Institutions of the German Reformed Church.

THE undersigned, having been appointed a Committee to publish a Circular in behalf of the Synod of the German Reformed Church, respectfully represent:

That in accordance with a resolution passed by the Synod of said Church, at its annual meeting held in the month of September, in the City of Pitsburg, a special Convention was called on the 1st of the present month, at Harrisburg, for the purpose of receiving Proposals from all such places as may be desirous of having the above Institutions located among them.

From several respectable Towns very flattering proposals have already been received; but as it is understood, that from other places similar ones would have been presented, if sufficient time had been given to make the necessary exertions, it was therefore deemed expedient to defer the decision of this important measure, until the next annual meeting of the Synod, to be held in Chambersburg, Pa. in September, 1835.

The character of the proposals to be offered, and which may expect to meet attention, may be learnt from the following resolution, passed during the session of the Convention at Harrisburg, on the first of the present month, viz:—

"Resolved, That the Committee be and is hereby instructed to give public notice, as far as may be, to all such places in the German Reformed Church, who wish the location of her Classical and Theological Institutions, to make their propositions in regular form of writing, and accompanied with sufficient responsibility."

In conclusion—the Committee would only add, that the above Institutions have for several years past been in successful operation in the Borough of York, Pa. under the direction of Professors of acknowledged scientific and literary attainments.

All communications relative to the above subject, may be addressed (postage paid) to the individual first named on this Committee, at Gettysburg, Pa.

**BENJ'N S. SCHNECK,**  
**JACOB GEIGER,**  
**J. CASPAR BUCHER,**  
**JOHN C. BUCHER,**  
**JOSHUA MOTTER,**

Session of Convention, Harrisburg, Dec. 4th, 1834. }  
N. B. Editors of papers in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, will confer a favor by inserting the above in their respective journals.

### FRESH DRUGS.

**Zachariah Danner,** HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices, LEAD IN KEGS.**

**PATENT MEDICINES, &c.** He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.

**French Jujube Paste, or PECTORAL GUM.**

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisis, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of

**Z. DANNER.**

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

## WANTED.

By the Citizens' Band of Gettysburg, A Professor of Music,

THAT CAN TEACH A FULL BAND.

One that can come well recommended, and upon reasonable terms, would be preferred. Application may be made to either of the Committee.

**JAMES PIRSY,**  
**H. G. WOLF,**  
**H. S. FORNEY,**  
Dec. 15.

### THE LADY'S BOOK,

(NINTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood-Cuts, Poetry, and Prose.

By the most celebrated Authors, PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM.

BY L. A. GODEY, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila. Aug. 17.

### FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

**LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF**

**Fresh Drugs & Medicines,** which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur, " Gemboge, Cream Tartar, " Mastic, Epsom Salts, " Myrrh, Glauber do. " Tragacanth, Rochelle do. " Copal, Sulphate Quinine, " Ammoniac, Anatto, " Sandarac, Aqua Fortis, " Camomony, Camphor, " Asafetida, Calomel, " Elastic, Castor Oil, Gall Aleppo, Senna, " Inglass, Manna, " Ivory Black, Elixir Paregoric, " Spirits Turpentine, Do. Vitriol, " Iceland Moss, Do. Benjoin, " Opium, Do. Camomile, " Nutmegs, Fisher's Pills, " Oil Cinnamon, Anderson's do. " Almonds, Lee's do. " Cloves, Hooper's do. " Cinnamon, Chapman's do. " Juniper, Rush's do. " Lavender, German do. " Peppermint, Liqueurice Ball, " Origanum, Do. Root, " Pulg, Borax, " Ipecacuanha, Arrow Root, " Magnesia, British Oil, " Lavender Comp. Antimony, " Jalap, Tartaric Acid, " On Cajaput, Balsam Peru, " Seneca, " Sassafras, " Sulphur, " Bergamot, " Tarkington's, Bateman's Drops, " Lemon, Opodeldoc, " Rosemary, Cocciella, " Spruce, Gum Arabic, " Harleum, " Benjoin, " Turpentine, " Guaiacum, " Worm Seed, " Shellac, " E. & C. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

**Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES,**

**GROCERIES, &c.**

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Gettysburg, May 19.

**NO IMPOSITION!**

**J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE**

**Rheumatic Compound, and INDIAN PANACEA.**

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption, will find a complete antidote by using the subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of a number of years has satisfactorily proven the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of health, and has fully justified its introduction before an enlightened public—and does not hesitate to warrant it to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended. The great demand, and number of cures that have been effected by this Vegetable composition, and at the request of several respectable physicians, was the only inducement to bring it before the public. There are two distinct compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs. Annexed are names of a few persons that have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. J. Weller's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE is a certain cure for it—and that we have been most violently afflicted with it, and were restored to health in a short time.

**Nathan Eyer, Jacob Cover, Dan'l McFee, Joshua Faherty, Elizabeth Coons, T. Fringer, H. Rouzer, C. Newcomer.**

Many more certificates might be obtained from the most respectable persons, but the above named can certify to its virtues—it is useless to say more about its virtues, as the most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent for the sale of it.

**J. WELLER'S.**  
Oct. 20.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

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## BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform

his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

**Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.**

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket

Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Gettysburg, May 26.

### GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Psalterpsalm, Stark's Prayer Book, Wandelnde Seele, Francke's Leben, Haberman's Prayer-book, Dr. Schmucker's Church History, Lutheran Hymn-books, Reformed do. Gemeinshaftliche do. Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms, Mentz's Large German-English & English-German Dictionaries, And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Gettysburg, June 30.

### Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills, Keel's Rheumatic Plaster, Superior Calisaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter, Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles, A superior article of Cologne, Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. S. Keener, Baltimore, Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism, Dr. Belz's infallible worm destroying Syrup, Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.

Dr. Dyott's Antidysentery Pills, Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Antidysentery Pills, Lees Eye water, A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,

A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,

Nipple shells, &c. &c.

**Z. DANNER.**  
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